

βύας, βύζα, βύζω, I hoot, etc., from the root of βοῦν, a cry, and cites Byzantium, 'the place of owls.'

No. 491. *Ictinia*. Here is a point on which Professor Merriam might have thrown some light. We gave as probable radication ἰκτερός, a disease, in the idea of attacking; *ictus*, a blow, etc. Wharton says (l. c.): Perhaps from the root ικ, to strike, as in ἰξ, ἰψ, a worm, ἰπνη, a woodpecker, *icere*, to strike, etc.; but then adds, more probably from Skt. çjena, a falcon, as if *ι-κῆϊνός; cf. ἰκτίς, a pole-cat, thief.

No. 494. *Accipiter*. Should not Professor Merriam have helped us to decide which of the alternative derivations we gave should be accepted? Wharton gives ἄκυπέρης, swift-flying, — thus making it formed on the model of, and synonymous with, ταχυπέρης, *Tachypetes*.

No. 498. *Hierofalco*, *Gyrfalcon*. Why could not Professor Merriam have given us the benefit of his sound erudition on this? We advanced what the 'Zoologist' reviewer calls an ingenious idea, very probably true; but it is against Skeat (whose 'Dictionary' we had not seen when we wrote the 'Check List'). The word seems to trouble the etymologers, and no doubt the ornithologists would be glad to have them settle it among themselves.

(To be concluded.)

THIRD ADDENDUM TO THE PRELIMINARY LIST OF BIRDS ASCERTAINED TO OCCUR IN THE ADIRONDACK REGION, NORTHEASTERN NEW YORK.*

BY C. HART MERRIAM, M. D.

206. *Turdus aliciaë bicknelli*. BICKNELL'S THRUSH.—In my cabinet is a specimen of this recently described Thrush which I shot in Lewis County, near the western border of the Adirondacks, May 24, 1878. It is a male of the preceding year and its scapulars still show several (four on one side and one on the other) of the light tear-shaped spots so characteristic of immaturity in this group of Thrushes. Following are its measurements:—

No. 1873 (Mus. C. H. M.) ♂ one year old, Lewis County, New York, May 24, 1878. Length, 174 mm. (6.85 in.); extent, 293 mm. (11.53 in.); wing, 92.25 mm. (3.63 in.); tail, 70. mm. (2.75 in.); culmen from feathers, 12.50 mm. (.50 in.); culmen from base, 17 mm. (.66 in.); depth of bill at nostrils, 3.75 mm. (.15 in.); tarsus, 28.50 mm. (1.13 in.).

* For the original list and first and second addenda, see Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, Vol. VI, No. 4, Oct. 1881, pp. 225-235; Vol. VII, No. 2, April 1882, p. 128; Vol. VII, No. 4, Oct. 1882, pp. 256-257.

It will thus be seen that this individual is smaller than the average of the males of Mr. Bicknell's type specimens taken in the Catskills,* and is also smaller than those killed by Mr. Brewster on Mt. Washington.†

207. *Cistothorus stellaris*. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—Mr. Romeyn B. Hough shot two females of this Wren, October 27, 1877, in the town of New Bremen in Lewis County, and writes me that he is "confident that they breed there every year."

208. *Dendroica tigrina*. CAPE MAY WARBLER.—Dr. A. K. Fisher informs me that he has seen a specimen of this species that was killed at Lake George, May 27, 1883, by Oliver B. Lockhart. The late Mr. A. Jennings Dayan told me, not long before his death, that he was positive that he had seen a Cape May Warbler in the town of Lyonsdale, in Lewis County, but not having secured the specimen he was unwilling to have the event recorded.

209. *Herodias egretta*. GREAT WHITE HERON.—Dr. A. K. Fisher writes me that "a large white Heron was seen in the marsh at the head of Dunham's Bay, Lake George, Warren County, N. Y., for a period of a week or more in the latter part of May or first of June, 1883. It was seen by a number of residents of the neighborhood, its color rendering it very conspicuous, and was shot at several times at long range without effect."

210. *Sterna fuliginosa*. SOOTY TERN.—Through the courtesy of the Curator of Ornithology, Mr. William Brewster, I have been permitted to examine an immature mounted specimen of the Sooty Tern which is in the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History. It was secured at Lake Champlain, September 6, 1876, by Jenness Richardson. The bird has not, to my knowledge, been previously taken so far inland; but it must be remembered that the date of its capture (Sept., 1876) is the same as that of the extraordinary influx of this species into New England.‡

211. *Hydrochelidon lariformis*. BLACK TERN.—Mr. Thomas B. Osborne of New Haven, Conn., has recently sent me a skin of a young Tern of this species that he killed at Schroon Lake (in Warren and Essex Counties) on the 18th of August, 1876. Mr. Osborne writes me: "I killed three Terns at Schroon Lake out of a flock of perhaps half a dozen. They were all in the same plumage as the one I send you [which is a young-of-the-year bird]. I have been at Schroon Lake four Augusts but never saw any Terns there, of this or other species, excepting the flock from which these specimens were procured."

* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. IV, 1882, pp. 377-379.

† Brewster, Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, Vol. VIII, Jan. 1883, pp. 12-17.

‡ Merriam's Review Birds Connecticut, 1877, pp. 134-135.